

REMARKS

This amendment is presented concurrently with a Request for Continued Examination. Herein, applicant has amended claims 1, 4, 9, 13, 22, 26 and 28. Reconsideration and allowance of pending claims 1-28 is respectfully requested in view of the following remarks.

A. Rejection of claims under 35 USC §103

In paragraphs 1 and 2 of the final office action, the Examiner rejects claims 1-28 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hutchison (US. Pat. No. 6,725,061) in view of Chang (US Pat. No. 6,330,247).

Claim 1

The applicant respectfully submits that not all the limitations of amended claim 1 are disclosed or suggested by Hutchison and Chang, either individually or in combination, and therefore the Examiner will be unable to maintain a *prima facie* case of obviousness. For example, amended claim 1 has an accessory that has "two or more outputs arranged to generate a line voltage pattern".

Referring to Fig. 9, the specification states:

Upon connection of the accessory to the electronic device 904 the detector 908 senses the connection by receiving a high voltage on one or more of its inputs 912, 916. The high voltage level is provided by one of the accessories 924, 928, or 932 that is connected to the electronic device. The detector 908 may provided data to the processor 910 regarding which lines are high and the processor may compare the line voltage pattern to a known pattern or simply analyze the line voltage pattern. Based on the comparison or analysis a determination can be made as to the type of accessory 924, 928, 932 connected to the electronic device. See, Specification, paragraph 66.

In this way, the “two or more outputs” generate a “line voltage pattern” that identifies the type of accessory that is connected to the electronic device. For example, Fig. 11 illustrates a flowchart that, in part, determines the pattern on a set of channels, and responsive to that determination, detects the type of accessory connected. More specifically, paragraph 74 discusses determining a “high-low” pattern on the channels, paragraph 75 discusses determining a “low-high” pattern on the channels, and paragraph 76 discusses determining a “high-high” pattern on the channels. Depending on the pattern found, a first, second, or third type of accessory is detected. *See, Specification, Fig. 11 and paragraphs 74-76.*

In the Office Action, the Examiner finds that Hutchison has an accessory that has two or more outputs, specifically identifying reference characters 212 and 214. However, the applicant respectfully submits that the identified structures are not properly characterized as “two or more outputs”. Instead, 212 is a microphone input for car accessory 210, while 214 is an audio system in the automobile. *See, Hutchison, col. 4, Ins. 44-50.* The car kit 210 couples to the accessory port 136 of communication device 101 using connector 209. *See, Hutchison, col. 4, Ins. 23-26.* Thus, as described in Hutchison, the structures identified with 212 and 214 are not “two or more outputs” of an accessory. Further, there is no structure in Hutchison where an accessory has two or more outputs “arranged to generate a line voltage pattern”, as claimed. Instead, Hutchison monitors only a single input line, as stated in column 5:

One of the lines is a PCM-Data-In (PCM-DIN) line for the transmission of data from the external accessory 201 to the wireless communication device 101. As will be described in further detail below, the identification processor 114 monitors this line for a voltage or status signal that indicates when an external accessory 201 is connected to the wireless communication device 101 and then for a device identification (ID) code of the external accessory 201. The other three lines in the accessory port 136 are a PCM-Data-Out (PCM-DOUT) line for transmission of data from the wireless communication device 101 to the external accessory 201, a clock line, and a synchronization line. The PCM port can also have a fifth line for grounding.

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As described above, Hutchison fails to disclose all the limitations of claim 1. Accordingly, the Examiner also cites to Chang. However, Chang does not overcome the deficiencies of Hutchison. For example, Chang fails to disclose or suggest two or more outputs arranged to generate a line voltage pattern. Instead, Chang has an apparatus that that communicates both voice and control data between a communication device and an external accessory using a data bus. *See, Chang, col. 2, Ins. 28-32.* As further illustrated in Fig. 1, and described at col. 3, Ins. 16-23, the data bus is only a serial data bus for communicating pulse-code modulated data between the accessory and the communication device. Chang does not disclose any structure or process for generating “a line voltage pattern”, as recited in claim 1.

Since Hutchison and Chang, alone or in combination, fail to disclose all the limitations of claim 1, the applicant submits that Hutchison and Chang cannot render claim 1 obvious. Similarly, claims 2-8, which depend from claim 1, are also not rendered obvious.

Applicant has also amended claim 4 for consistent language with amended claim 1.

Claim 9

The applicant respectfully submits that not all the limitations of amended claim 9 are disclosed or suggested by Hutchison and Chang, either individually or in combination, and therefore the Examiner will be unable to maintain a *prima facie* case of obviousness. For example, amended claim 9 has an accessory that has “two or more outputs arranged to generate a line voltage pattern”. As more fully described in the discussion with reference to claim 1, neither Hutchinson nor Chang teach or suggest such a limitation. Since the references cited by the Examiner fail to disclose all the limitations of claim 9, the applicant submits that Hutchison and Chang cannot render claim 9 obvious. As a result, claims 10 - 12, which depend from claim 9, are also not rendered obvious.

Claim 13

The applicant respectfully submits that not all the limitations of amended claim 13 are disclosed or suggested by Hutchinson and Chang, either individually or in combination, and therefore the Examiner will be unable to maintain a prima facie case of obviousness. For example, amended claim 13 recites "monitoring the two or more inputs for a line voltage pattern". As more fully described in the discussion with reference to claim 1, neither Hutchinson nor Chang teach or suggest such a limitation. Since the references cited by the Examiner fail to disclose all the limitations of claim 13, the applicant submits that Hutchinson and Chang cannot render claim 13 obvious. As a result, claims 14 - 21, which depend from claim 13, are also not rendered obvious.

Claim 22

The applicant respectfully submits that not all the limitations of amended claim 22 are disclosed or suggested by Hutchinson and Chang, either individually or in combination, and therefore the Examiner will be unable to maintain a prima facie case of obviousness. For example, amended claim 22 recites "monitoring the two or more inputs for a line voltage pattern". As more fully described in the discussion with reference to claim 1, neither Hutchinson nor Chang teach or suggest such a limitation. Since the references cited by the Examiner fail to disclose all the limitations of claim 22, the applicant submits that Hutchinson and Chang cannot render claim 22 obvious. As a result, claims 23 - 25, which depend from claim 13, are also not rendered obvious.

Claim 26

The applicant respectfully submits that not all the limitations of amended claim 26 are disclosed or suggested by Hutchinson and Chang, either individually or in combination, and therefore the Examiner will be unable to maintain a prima facie case of obviousness. For example, amended claim 26 recites means for "detecting the line voltage pattern from the accessory". As more fully described in the discussion with reference to claim 1, neither Hutchinson nor Chang teach

of suggest such a limitation. Since the references cited by the Examiner fail to disclose all the limitations of claim 26, the applicant submits that Hutchison and Chang cannot render claim 26 obvious. As a result, claims 27 and 28, which depend from claim 26, are also not rendered obvious.

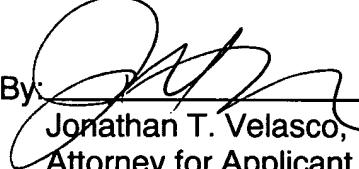
Applicant has also amended claim 28 for consistent language with amended claim 26.

B. Conclusion

The applicant has reviewed the prior art made of record but not relied upon as set forth in the final office action. The applicant believes the pending claims are patentably distinguishable from these references. For all the foregoing reasons, an early allowance of claims 1-28 pending in the present application is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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